

*Description of a new species of SCHIZORRHINA (Cetoniidae) from West Australia; by A. SIDNEY OLLIFF, Assistant Zoologist, Australian Museum.*

*Schizorrhina (Diaphonia) Jansoni*, n. sp.

Black, shining; prothorax somewhat broader than long, finely and not very closely punctured, distinctly margined at the sides; elytra rather strongly and sparingly punctured, with a moderately large bright yellow spot on each side near the margin considerably behind the middle; pygidium with a much smaller yellow spot on each side.

Head finely and rather closely punctured; clypeus feebly emarginate in front, the sides slightly rounded. Prothorax moderately strongly and very sparingly punctured in front, almost impunctate on the disc and about the middle of the posterior margin; the sides clothed with fine black pubescence. Scutellum large, triangular, slightly depressed behind, with a few indistinct and irregular punctures. Elytra rather broad, strongly and sparingly punctured on the disc, more closely and irregularly punctured near the sides, the pubescence black, short and erect; humeral angles moderately prominent; each elytron with an elongate yellow spot near the lateral margin considerably behind the middle. Pygidium finely aciculate transversely, with a small elongate yellow spot and an indistinct fovea on each side just below the anterior angle. Underside shining black, clothed especially near the sides with long grey pubescence, finely and not very closely punctured; the abdomen with the disc almost impunctate; mesosternal process rather strongly dilated in front. Legs finely punctured; all the tibiae with a small tooth on the outer margin, the intermediate and posterior tibiae thickly clothed with long black hair on their inner margins. Length 20-22 mm; greatest width 10-11 mm.

Salt River, West Australia. Type in the collection of the Australian Museum.

This very distinct species is allied to *Schizorrhina frontalis*, Don., and *S. viridisignata*, MacL., but differs not only in the

absence of the characteristic markings of those species, but also in having the elytra more strongly and closely punctured, the sides of the prothorax more parallel and legs densely clothed with long black pubescence.

A second specimen of this species, apparently a female, is without the yellow spots on the elytra. I believe the absence of these spots to be an individual variation and not a sexual character.

Sydney; August 11th, 1885.

---